United Nations A/67/972

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Letter dated 26 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the information contained in document A/67/884, entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea", which was circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the agenda item on "Sustainable development" at the request of the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations.

In that connection, I have the honour to convey the comments of Tajikistan on the aforementioned document (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 20.

(*Signed*) Idibek **Kalandarov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-46195 (E) 030913 030913

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Annex to the letter dated 26 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comments on the letter dated 5 June 2013, entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea", from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As noted in the annex to the aforementioned letter, this year marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. Over those twenty years, the Fund — an organization established through the efforts of all five States of the region — has served to substantially enhance international relations in the region, strengthen regional cooperation, resolve complex water management problems and improve ecological and socioeconomic conditions in the Aral Sea basin. In addition to providing a forum for dialogue and the achievement of consensus on the tasks entrusted to it, the Fund has also assisted in reaching difficult, yet mutually acceptable, decisions on complex issues of water usage and environmental protection in Central Asia.

Furthermore, over the past two decades the organization has developed specific rules and traditions aimed at building confidence, understanding, mutual respect and consideration of the interests of all the founding States of the Fund.

During its chairmanship of the Fund from 2002 to 2008, during which time the General Assembly adopted a resolution granting the Fund observer status in the Assembly, Tajikistan adopted a regional approach that harmonized the interests of all five founding States. We had hoped that, as the new chair of the Fund, Uzbekistan would follow that beneficial tradition, established over the course of twenty years of operation. However, that appears not to be the case, as certain points set out in the aforementioned letter are unfortunately contrary to the interests of several States members of the Fund.

Moreover, the document lists a number of causes of the Aral crisis but fails to mention the actual run-off losses, an objective indicator of water conservation. In 2011, a joint commission of the Aral Sea basin States analysed the channel losses in the Amudarya River — the largest river in Central Asia. The analysis showed that flow losses in the middle and lower reaches of the river had totalled 32 cubic kilometres (over 10 cubic kilometres per year) in the previous three years, a level threefold higher than the indicators in the Soviet period.

In view of the foregoing, the information presented in the annex to the aforementioned letter does not reflect the positions of all States members of the Fund and therefore cannot be deemed to do so.

United Nations A/67/973–S/2013/518

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2013

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 August 2013, addressed to you by Sertaç Güven, Chargé d'affaires a.i., of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex). I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Permanent Representative

13-46424 (E) 050913

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Annex to the letter dated 29 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 27 August 2013 addressed to you by Dr. Derviş Eroğlu, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if the text of the letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sertaç **Güven**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

I am writing to bring to your kind attention a legislative act recently adopted by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives which has caused great concern among our people, as it fosters intolerance against the Turkish Cypriots in the island and hampers prospects for building trust and confidence.

The amendment law relating to "standardization" of geographical names, which entered into force on 19 July 2013, aims to penalize, through imprisonment and/or payment of fine, anyone who edits, imports, releases, offers, distributes or sells maps, books or other documents, conventionally or digitally printed, which contain geographical or other names and place names, if they do not conform to the names designated by a Greek Cypriot committee, the "Cyprus Permanent Committee for the Standardization of Geographical Names".

With this amendment, the Greek Cypriot side seeks to punish anyone who acts against the decisions of this Committee which has, in the guise of "standardization", unilaterally portrayed geographical and place names in the whole island, including the North, as exclusively Greek. This is clearly an attempt, with racist underpinnings, to ignore or reject the presence of all other civilizations in the island in its long multicultural heritage.

Place names can identify and reflect culture, heritage and landscape and are important as significant elements of the cultural heritage of a nation as emphasized in resolutions V/6 and VIII/9 of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The United Nations has taken a leading role in facilitating the setting of common rules for the standardization of names in the Conferences held under its auspices. The guiding principle adopted for standardization in these Conferences has been a practical one; it relates to how the inhabitants refer to an area.

The Greek Cypriot Committee, on the other hand, admitted before a number of United Nations Conferences, such as in the report it submitted to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1987, its own inability to engage in proper standardization in the North where it does not have the competence to verify place names under the control and jurisdiction of the Turkish Cypriot authorities, where the Greek Cypriot administration exercises no control or jurisdiction. The amendment provides for punishment for anyone who parts from the geographical names and place names submitted in the above-mentioned Conference. The purported "standardization" by the Greek Cypriot Committee is *ultra vires*, and *void ab initio*. As far as the South itself is concerned, the work of the Committee is criticized even by Greek Cypriot experts for serving "nationalistic interests" aimed at "Greek Cypriotization" of the island, and for being intolerant towards other cultures and civilizations.

The current legislation, which intends to take this inherently hostile process forward, violates human rights, including the freedom of expression. Although human rights instruments do not give authorities a licence to meddle with fundamental rights by being the arbiter of what is acceptable speech, and therefore acceptable opinion, this amendment intends to dictate the result of the "standardization" process, one that aims to exclude the Turkish Cypriot culture and cultural identity in the island, as the only opinion.

In addition to being ill-conceived, from a legal perspective, the amendment also lacks the quality of a law. It is too broad and vague, the "acceptable" names referred to are not even readily available and the amendment provides no guidance or foreseeability. Any legislation whose sole aim is to reinforce "Greek Cypriotization" of the island to the exclusion of all other civilizations cannot be a necessary measure in a democratic society. Enforcing such "standardization" through legislation involving imprisonment cannot constitute a "restriction proportional to the aim sought". As such, the amendment fails to meet the criteria required to pass scrutiny foreseen in international human rights instruments.

The immediate impact of this unfortunate legislation has been the deepening of mistrust between the two sides, and constitutes a serious obstacle to the work of the Technical Committees, which themselves aim to build confidence between the two sides by improving the daily life of ordinary people on both sides of the island. It is also a challenge to the delicate humanitarian work of the Committee on Missing Persons.

Although the purported "standardization" has been going on for some time, the current legislation to enforce the result of this process is very recent as well as ominous. It should be noted that this is among the first practices under the administration of newly elected Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Anastasiades. This piece of legislation, adopted unanimously, is sending a strong negative signal to the Turkish Cypriots before the negotiations in October. Contrary to your call for positive public messaging, this unfortunate move only serves to fuel ultra-nationalist sentiments encouraging extremist groups, such as the "ELAM" youth organization, which destroyed name plates in Turkish in the town of Larnaca in the South only in April this year, in their destructive behaviour.

I appeal to you to use your good offices to impress upon the Greek Cypriot side that it should desist from such harmful activities that are bound to have a negative effect on our efforts to start the negotiations and should concentrate their efforts on reconciliation and building confidence.

(*Signed*) Dr. Derviş **Eroğlu**
President

United Nations A/67/974–S/2013/519

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 September 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic in connection with the letter dated 12 August 2013 (A/67/952-S/2013/478) regarding the practice of circulating propaganda letters by the Azerbaijani side (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-46666 (E) 120913

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Annex to the letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

Azerbaijan, whose attempts to abort the negotiation process for the peaceful settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and the Nagorno Karabakh Republic are becoming more evident, has resorted to new propaganda tricks.

The letter dated 19 July 2013, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General (A/67/952-S/2013/478, annex), is a vivid manifestation of such a policy of Azerbaijan.

This time Azerbaijan is trying to utilize for its political goals the Syrian crisis, which is currently under the focus of the international community, in particular the fate of the Syrian Armenians who, along with other Syrian refugees, are forced to find refuge in different parts of the world.

Overwhelmed by its mania of distorting the essence of the conflict and misleading the international community, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan did not hesitate to use obvious lies and misinformation. It should be noted in particular that no single person mentioned in the so-called "resettled people" list conveyed along with the letter to the United Nations Secretariat has ever been, and is not currently on, the territory of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic.

Azerbaijan once again distorts and selectively interprets facts concerning the activities of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs, claiming that two field assessment missions of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs dispatched to Nagorno Karabakh have allegedly recorded "numerous violations of the norms and principles of international humanitarian law".

It is well known that those missions, which were carried out with the consent and support of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic authorities, in their reports refuted the Azeri allegations about the implementation of resettlement programmes. Meanwhile, it is appropriate to recall that Azerbaijan refused and still does not allow access for an OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs field assessment mission to the occupied territories of Nagorno Karabakh, where, in an organized manner, large-scale projects for the settlement of Azeris are being implemented in previously Armenian-populated areas.

It is a matter of special concern that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of a country with the status of non-permanent member of the Security Council uses direct threats in his letter.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic calls on the United Nations Member States to take measures preventing the attempts of Azerbaijan to use the high tribune of the United Nations for propaganda machinations, and to support the mediation efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs in finding a comprehensive and lasting solution to the conflict between the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan.

Stepanakert, 30 August 2013

United Nations A/67/975

General Assembly

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3 September 2013

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 14 and 113

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council

Note by the President of the General Assembly

By its resolution 65/285 of 29 June 2011, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided to review further the implementation of resolution 61/16 at its sixty-seventh session. In my letters dated 29 November 2012 and 18 March 2013, I appointed Jan Grauls, later replaced by Bénédicte Frankinet, Permanent Representative of Belgium, and George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana, to serve as Co-facilitators for that further review.

Member States will recall that the final report and recommendations on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16 at the sixty-fifth session was circulated in the annex to document A/65/866.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final report and recommendations on the further review at the sixty-seventh session of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (see annex).

The report includes draft elements for a resolution on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, to be considered by the General Assembly. As noted in my letter circulating the report, dated 15 May 2013, I have asked the Co-facilitators to continue their work and carry out consultations on the draft resolution.

13-46399 (E) 110913

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Annex

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Co-facilitators, May 2013

A. Introduction

1. The President of the General Assembly appointed Jan Grauls, later replaced by Bénédicte Frankinet, Permanent Representative of Belgium, and George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana, as Co-facilitators of the process for the further review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In that connection, it should be recalled that in paragraph 155 of the World Summit outcome document, Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council, recognizing the need for a more effective Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and related matters, as well as for implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals.

3. More recently, in paragraph 83 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, "The future we want", Heads of State and Government committed to strengthen the Council within its mandate under the Charter, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and recognized the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

4. The current review must therefore be positioned in the context of the follow-up to the Conference outcome and the unfolding elaboration of a post-2015 development framework. Moreover, the review takes place at a time of significant changes in the broader global development cooperation environment, notably the changing nature of development challenges, the growth of new institutional actors, the emergence of new centres of economic dynamism and the transformation of the relationship among States, markets and individuals, all of which have important implications for the work of the United Nations development system.

5. In pursuit of the commitment to continue to strengthen the Economic and Social Council, and in fulfilment of this mandate, the Co-facilitators conducted seven open-ended informal consultations with Member States between 14 December 2012 and 26 February 2013. To facilitate the discussions, the Co-facilitators provided several "food for thought" and one "food for progress" conference room papers as well as a diagram of a possible timeline. By its resolution 2012/30, the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing proposals for strengthening the Council; that report, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council"

(A/67/736-E/2013/7) was provided as an input to the discussions. Additionally, a number of bilateral consultations were conducted that also fed into the review process.

B. General objective, context and scope of the review

6. The general objective of the informal consultations was to ascertain the views of States members of the United Nations on the further implementation of resolution 61/16 and on charting the future course for the work of the Council in response to the mandates contained in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

7. The consultations were undertaken against the backdrop of several related processes taking place in the General Assembly. These include the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals; the informal consultations of the plenary of the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum; the intergovernmental expert group on sustainable development financing; and the consultations under way on the elaboration of a post-2015 development framework. Member States emphasized the necessity of a coherent approach to the strengthening of the Council with respect to these other processes. In that regard, the Council should also be seen as a system.

C. A Vision for the future

8. This is not the first time that the reform of the Council has been on the Organization's agenda. Many attempts have been undertaken, often with mixed results. There is a general sense within the United Nations membership that the Council's relevance as a principal United Nations organ has diminished over the years.

9. As a result, a new transformative vision is needed to allow the Council to live up to expectations again and make full use of its potential by:

- Capturing trends and global challenges that are of interest across the United Nations system.
- Producing more real added value and defining its own niche.
- Attracting the right stakeholders.
- Being a genuine thought leader, offering recommendations and promoting policy consensus on economic, social and environmental issues in the context of sustainable development.
- Acting as a convening hub where the wider United Nations development system, together with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other stakeholders can debate, cooperate and enrich each other's work, taking into account the respective mandates and responsibilities.
- Coordinating different bodies and institutions and bringing greater coherence and collective thinking within the United Nations system.
- Proactively supporting the implementation and follow-up of sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda.

10. A more relevant Council could greatly enhance the visibility and influence of the United Nations in those areas.

D. Why success can be achieved this time: General trends from the debate

11. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development reconfirmed the important role of the Council in the integration of the three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development and the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the major United Nations conferences in that regard. It was also agreed at the Conference that poverty eradication and sustainability go hand in hand. In this context, the multilateral system is faced with a new post-2015 development landscape marked by a number of emerging challenges and opportunities. Against this backdrop, the strengthening of the Council as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/16, comes at a very opportune juncture.

12. With respect to improving the relevance of the Council, a number of general trends emerged from the consultation process, as follows:

- Need for a more focused and relevant Council agenda with real and distinctive added value.
- Desirability of having a well-chosen main theme, connected to real world issues, to be taken up by all relevant parts of the Council system,[1] thus better consolidating the specific know-how available within the Council architecture and promoting interlinkages and synergies.
- Readiness to shift from searching for structural coherence (along institutional lines) to "issue coherence" (depending on the theme and the different players involved) in setting the agenda of the Council.
- Need to make full use of the Council's convening power and develop it as a forum where the wider United Nations development system, together with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and other stakeholders, can debate, cooperate and enrich each other's work.
- Promotion of greater use of the Council's prerogatives to respond quickly to pressing issues, major events, emergencies and crises, using the expertise of the Council system.
- Improved sequencing of activities by the Council in order to make it more relevant in the context of major initiatives and meetings within the United Nations system.
- Openness of many Member States to revisit the segment structure and timelines, including stepping away from the automatic alternation between New York and Geneva towards a more New York-based approach and considering holding Council meetings on an ad hoc basis at other locations, for example, in Africa, to bring the Council closer to those it serves.

[1] This would in no way preclude Council discussion of other issues (taxation, public administration, narcotics, statistics, etc.) that subsidiary bodies might bring to its attention.

- Importance of keeping a strong focus on development issues, with special consideration for the concerns of small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries within the restructured sessions.[2]
- Need to contribute to a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and enhance the Council's key role in the coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, taking into account also the other mandates of the Council in operational activities for development, coordination and oversight of the subsidiary bodies.
- Improvement and broadening of the scope of the Council's engagement with civil society and other relevant stakeholders, while reaffirming the intergovernmental character of its work.
- Need to promote complementarity and avoid duplication and overlap in the work of the Council, especially with respect to the work of the General Assembly and its Second and Third Committees, and to eliminate what no longer has a purpose.
- Need for more action- and solution-oriented outcomes of Council debates with greater focus on substance and less on textual negotiations and resolutions (quality versus quantity).
- Need for strong leadership of the Council through a strengthened Presidency.
- Full support for increased interaction between the Bureau and President of the Council and the Bureaux and Presidents of other organs of the United Nations and the subsidiary bodies of the Council and follow-up of this interaction in order to fill possible gaps.
- Need to encourage the funds and programmes and other subsidiary bodies to produce reports in summary form, with a focus on issues relating to the annual theme of the Council in order to facilitate more strategic discussions between the Council and the heads of the subsidiary bodies. This will help to reduce the reporting burden while maintaining effective oversight.
- Call to the Bureau of the Council to make preparations well in advance and jointly with the Secretariat, for important meetings with, for example, the international financial and trade institutions.
- Rationalization of the number of resolutions and avoid duplication of agenda items.
- Recognition that there is a clear link between the current review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 and other related processes in the General Assembly, notably the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, the high-level political forum[2] and the process on the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.
- Need for the Council to continue to be proactive in assessing the effectiveness of the current measures.

[2] To be defined in the context of the negotiations on the establishment of the high-level political forum.

E. How to succeed: Possible deliverables

13. In designing this new vision for the Council, there is a role for the General Assembly, the Council plenary, the Council Bureau and also the Secretariat.

Recommendations requiring a new General Assembly mandate

14. Recommendations include:

(a) **Segment structure**. Revise the current segment structure and timelines of the Council as follows: a coherence session in February/March, a humanitarian session between March and June, an integration session in May, and a "High-level Development Week" in June/July. By spreading the different sessions throughout the year, the Council would create stepping stones from the bottom (bring coherence at the operational level) to the top (give policy guidance at the normative level) and vice versa;

(b) **Coherence session**. A coherence session would focus on improving coordination among various United Nations system entities, ensuring that they complement each other and identifying linkages among their work. This session would be held after the meetings of the Executive Boards of the funds and programmes and would provide an opportunity for them and other entities to contribute through the main theme to the wider United Nations development agenda. A crucial function of this session would be to focus on the follow-up of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and the coordination of operational activities at the field level;

(c) **Humanitarian session**. The humanitarian segment, which is widely considered to be successful, would be transformed into an independent and more visible "humanitarian session". The Council should also be able to convene ad hoc meetings on emergencies, especially with regard to humanitarian crises. This session could alternate between New York and Geneva, and other locations as necessary;

(d) **Integration session**.[3] The integration session would consolidate in a balanced manner the inputs provided at previous sessions by organizations, commissions, agencies and other actors linked to the Council in the social, economic, environmental and related fields in order to identify policy recommendations and orientations that lead to an integrated sustainable development agenda;

(e) **High-level Development Week**.[3] The high-level segment of the Council would be moved towards the end of the substantive session — rather than at the beginning — allowing momentum to build up in the preparatory process, and would be "rebranded" as the "High-level Development Week". The annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum as established in General Assembly resolution 61/16 have been successful and would remain an integral part of the Development Week. The denomination "High-level Development Week" speaks more to the imagination and gives greater political visibility. The Development Week needs to place enhanced focus on development cooperation and bring together a diverse base of participants to discuss development trends and emerging global development issues, such as inequality, youth, countries in special

[3] To be defined in the context of the facilitation of the high-level political forum.

situations and (sustainable) development financing, and promote mutual accountability in development cooperation. The Development Week will validate the work of the previous session of the Council and draw policy conclusions for the future;

(f) **Coordination and management issues**. Aspects such as reviews and discussions of the reports of subsidiary bodies, procedural reports of the functional and regional commissions and coordination discussions with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) could be dealt with throughout the year within resumed sessions or in a dedicated stand-alone session. Separating this "housekeeping function" would allow the respective substantive sessions to focus on policy guidance and exchanges around an overarching theme, which should nurture the debate and high-level attendance;

(g) **Elections**. Revise the scheduling of the election of the members and Bureau of the Council, to align it with the new sessions, as per the proposed timeline;

(h) **Location**. Revisit the New York/Geneva alternation of Council sessions with a view to a more New York-based approach, including, however, the possibility of holding some meetings at other locations on an ad hoc basis to bring the Council closer to those it serves (link with main theme);

(i) **Countries in special situations**. Clearly define a platform to address the development concerns of small island developing States, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Africa[3] within the restructured sessions;

(j) **International financial and trade institutions**. Promote an enhanced and more structured dialogue with international financial and trade institutions, including by holding the annual meeting back to back with the World Bank/IMF spring meetings, with a view to enhancing follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and promoting coordination of the financing for development process with the intergovernmental process on sustainable development financing. The dialogue could contribute to the integration of the economic dimension, including through a review of trends in international macroeconomics, trade and finance as they relate to the Council's main theme;

(k) **Secretariat**. Enhance United Nations system-wide support in the preparation of Council meetings, including those responding to emergencies and crisis, to bolster the capacity of the dedicated Council support secretariat through a more flexible secretariat structure;

(l) **Annual ministerial review**. Facilitate a strengthened role for the annual ministerial review[3] as a tool for integrated and coordinated follow-up through an improved preparatory process at the global (policy drivers), regional (through the regional commissions) and national levels (implementation of national sustainable development strategies), improving the implementation of agreed goals. This would help in promoting the integration of the three dimensions at different levels;

(m) **Civil society**. Strengthen engagement with multiple stakeholders, for example, by holding the partnership and youth forums on a regular rather than an ad hoc basis.

Recommendations requiring a decision by the Economic and Social Council

From the plenary of the Economic and Social Council

15. Recommendations include:

(a) **Early election of the Bureau of the Council** (July-July cycle). The new Bureau of the Council should be elected no later than July;

(b) **Work programme/agenda**. Based on the early election, the Council should discuss and adopt a focused and streamlined agenda and an accompanying programme of work, to be proposed by the Bureau;

(c) **Main theme**. The streamlined Council agenda should include an overarching theme, to be proposed by the Bureau at the beginning of the Council cycle, that is aligned with the themes of the Development Cooperation Forum and the annual ministerial review;

(d) **Reporting**. Subsidiary bodies, funds and programmes and other relevant United Nations entities requested that more reports be submitted in summary form based on a template, with a focus on issues relating to the main theme, in order to inform each other's work and nurture overarching strategic discussions as well as rationalize their regular annual and quadrennial comprehensive policy review report. There was also a request for reports with improved policy content by subsidiary bodies, funds and programmes and other relevant United Nations entities, to be made available well in advance of Council meetings in order to give sufficient time to prepare its discussion;

(e) **Annual ministerial review**. Efforts should be made to improve the preparatory process of the annual ministerial review, through the regional commissions and United Nations country teams, by focusing on better dissemination of best practices and lessons learned and integrating regional and national perspectives. The current national voluntary presentations should be transformed into voluntary mutual reviews with appropriate technical guidelines, reporting system and strengthened secretariat support; this also has the potential to fulfil the requirement of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development for national and regional inputs;

(f) **United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination**. It is important to enhance the interface between CEB and the Council beyond current practices. The Executive Boards could be invited to recommend to the Council issues they would wish to be considered in a broader perspective (preferably at the joint request of different Executive Boards);

(g) **Rationalization of resolutions**. Efforts should be undertaken, in coordination with the General Assembly and its Second and Third Committees, to rationalize the number, scope and content of resolutions negotiated by the Council;

(h) **Civil society**. It is important to strengthen the engagement of civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders with the Council as partners in development.

From the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council

16. Recommendations include:

(a) **Programme of work**. Establish a programme of work at the beginning of the annual session in order to ensure synchronization with the wider United Nations agenda;

(b) **Preparation of meetings**. Take a more proactive role in the preparation of meetings, in regard to setting the agenda and maintaining contacts with the wider United Nations system;

(c) **Coordination with affiliated partners**. Coordination would include: arranging meetings with the Bureaux of the Second and Third Committees at an early stage in order to:

(i) Discuss the respective programmes of work (substance and calendars) and seek complementarities;

(ii) Maintaining regular contacts, including informal contacts, with the Bureaux of the Second and Third Committees and with the Peacebuilding Commission;

(iii) Arranging timely meetings between the President of the Council and the President of the General Assembly to promote coordination and coherence;

(iv) Commencing early and in-depth preparation of the meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions, funds and programmes, and subsidiary bodies, with a view to agreeing at an early stage on dates of meetings and agendas, focusing on important and well-targeted items relating to the Council's main theme, and better coordinating the substance of the discussions;

(d) **Better use of procedures/modalities**. This would include:

(i) Ensuring more interactive debates where each organization uses its specific know-how to contribute to the specific Council theme;

(ii) In the margins of the formal meetings, encouraging informal and flexible formats of interaction between representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions/specialized agencies and the Council;

(iii) Bringing in a broader range of expertise and knowledge by making the right choice of speakers and participants (State and non-State, private sector, trade unions, academics, think tanks and non-governmental organizations).

Recommendations for the Secretary-General

17. Recommendations include:

(a) Increase cooperation and coherence across the United Nations family (Secretariat, funds and programmes, and other relevant United Nations system entities) to give better support to the reformed Council to fulfil its functions;

(b) As the central hub of support for the Council, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat should draw upon the resources of the rest of the United Nations system and call on members of the United Nations family to produce specific contributions;

(c) Broaden support to the Council and its Bureau through:

(i) Better integration of the knowledge and expertise available within the wider United Nations machinery;

(ii) A flexible secretariat structure in support of Council activities, taking into account the issues discussed;

(iii) Greater secretariat support for the President of the Council.

F. Reflection on the linkage between the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum

18. A careful review of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development points to substantive convergence and synergies in the mandate and work of the Council with that of the high-level political forum, and indeed of the General Assembly, as they relate to the sustainable development agenda. This substantive convergence suggests the need for institutional coordination and complementarity if the sustainable development agenda is to be addressed in a coherent and integrated manner across the United Nations system. The pursuit of a "hybrid approach" to the forum is therefore to be welcomed.

19. In the context of the hybrid approach, it is important that the substantive and institutional linkages between the Council and the high-level political forum be clearly defined and delineated in order to maximize substantive coherence and cross-institutional synergies. Possible areas for consideration in the relevant processes include the following:

(a) An integrated thematic focus between the high-level political forum and the Council, where broad, periodic forum policy guidance by Heads of States and Government could be taken up by the entire United Nations development machinery. The annual ministerial segment under the auspices of the Council could be organized around a specific main theme proposed by the Bureau and taken up by the Council system. This thematic coherence should contribute to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development as well as facilitate the Council's coordination role;

(b) Given the substantive convergence, it would be advisable to also have an institutional convergence to avoid overlap and duplication. In this regard, it is recommended to:

(i) **Link the meeting of the forum at the level of Heads of State and Government with the Council's implementation agenda**. The annual main theme put forward by the Council should contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the meeting of the forum at the level of Heads of State and Government and to subsequent policy deliberations at the ministerial and Head of State levels;

(ii) **Link the ministerial segment of the forum with the High-level Development Week of the Council**. The outcomes of the Development Cooperation Forum and the annual ministerial review could be taken into account by the ministerial segment of the forum. The Council, currently tasked with the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (through its annual ministerial review) will thus have to transform into a post-2015 follow-up mechanism with poverty eradication and sustainable development as its overarching focus. Accordingly, the proposed Development Week could evolve into a "Post-2015 Development Week/Sustainable Development Week", becoming the "landing zone" of the forum's ministerial meeting segment;

(iii) **Link the meeting of the preparatory committee of the forum with the integration session of the Council**. The role of the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as a key point of convergence between the Council and the high-level political forum, needs to be carefully considered in the context of the relationship between the two bodies, taking into account the coordination role of the Council and the need to draw on the strengths of the Council system. The Council could thus organize its proposed integration session as a universal special session of the Council in view of both integrating the three pillars and preparing the high-level political forum, accommodating the need for universality of the latter;

(iv) Throughout these different levels, a strong focus should be maintained on development issues, with special consideration for the concerns of countries in special situations.

20. Given the important linkage with the strengthening process of the Council, the high-level political forum should be seen as a process/forum, building on the strengths of other organs (General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council), and not as a new institution.

G. Areas requiring further reflection

21. The question of equitable geographical representation and the expansion of the membership of the Council was raised during the facilitation process and may require further discussion in a different context.

H. Moving forward

22. A phased approach to implementing the recommendations of the present report is proposed. Member States will need to negotiate a resolution to address the recommendations requiring a General Assembly mandate. Measures pertinent to the Bureau and the plenary of the Council should be brought to their attention for consideration and action as appropriate. The elements proposed by the Co-facilitators can provide a basis for the negotiations in the General Assembly. Actions to implement the recommendations at various levels should be pursued as soon as is practicable.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 29 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in July 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as an official document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-46528 (E) 090913 110913

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Annex to the identical letters dated 29 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 July 2013	0800	An Israeli enemy Hummer vehicle stopped opposite a Lebanese Army position, where four soldiers stepped out and crossed the technical line by approximately six metres. They departed at 0825 hours.
	1330	On the outskirts of Kafr Shuba (Hasan Gate 2), near the position of the Indian unit (14-4), a group of 20 Israelis, five of whom were military personnel, accompanied by 1 Merkava tank, 2 Defender vehicles and 1 civilian vehicle, crossed the technical fence and proceeded to inspect it and also to examine a prefabricated structure in the above-mentioned area. The persons and vehicles deployed themselves in the area and took up combat positions, pointing their weapons towards Lebanese Army personnel and Lebanese territory.
	1426	A Merkava tank crossed the technical fence and positioned itself opposite the Wazzani Fort resort but did not cross the Blue Line.
	1515	On the outskirts of Shab'a town south of position C7-4 (Birkat al-Naqqar), where the Indian unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is stationed, an Israeli enemy patrol abducted the civilians Yusuf Rahil and Yusuf Zahrah, who had been grazing their flock. The patrol fired into the air and led the two men into occupied territory.
	1710	A 10-man Israeli enemy patrol opened the old Abbasiyah gate and deployed around it. Two soldiers crossed the technical fence by one metre and remained there for two minutes before leaving at 1720 hours.
	2230	From the Ra's Naqurah position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for 10 seconds.
3 July 2013	0700	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and a Defender vehicle moved into the Wazzani area, crossed the technical fence and positioned itself behind the berm. The tank trained its cannon on Lebanese territory and eight soldiers stepped out and headed in the direction of the river bank. At 0800 hours, the gate was closed and the patrol left the site.
	2230	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory from within its position inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Ra's Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 July 2013	0935 0945	While the Lebanese Army's tactical subcommittee on the Blue Line and the UNIFIL team were working on marking the Blue Line near point B3, an Israeli enemy patrol from within occupied Palestinian territory trained its weapons on the members of the joint commission.
	1300	An Israeli enemy took some 400 livestock from the area near the Radar position into the occupied Golan. The livestock belonged to the Syrian citizens Mohammed al-Safadi and Ali Musa.
8 July 2013	0925	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three tanks crossed the technical fence opposite Yarun at point BP23 and approached point B52 opposite Marun al-Ra's. At 1200 hours, the patrol returned into occupied Palestinian territory.
	1040	Several explosions and bursts of light and medium machine-gun fire were heard within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1500	A 10-person Israeli patrol crossed the line of withdrawal in the occupied Shab'a Farms and entered Lebanese territory in the area of Marah al-Haswa, north of the Israeli enemy's Radar position. They abducted a shepherd, Yusuf Rahil, and attempted to abduct another shepherd, Yusuf Zahrah, who fled to the post of the Indian unit attached to UNIFIL. The former was released at 1800 hours on that same day, after he had been interrogated at the Israeli enemy position at Maqasir al-Dud.
9 July 2013	1142	An 11-person Israeli enemy patrol moved into the northern part of the occupied town of Ghajar, where they deployed inside and on the roof a building. They took up combat positions, training their personal automatic weapons on Lebanese territory in the direction of road SD1 and the Spanish unit observation point.
12 July 2013	0827	Five Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and violated the Blue Line by some three metres at the point located at coordinates Q:736461 - N:677304. At 0904 hours, the patrol left the site and returned into occupied territory.
	1125	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Land Rover vehicle, a Hummer vehicle and a civilian car moved into the Wazzani area, where five soldiers stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence by approximately 100 metres. They closed the gate and left the site at 1130 hours.
	1255	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and a Defender vehicle moved into the Wazzani area, where nine soldiers and a dog stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence into the area by the river. At 1300 hours, the Hummer vehicle went some 100 metres beyond the gate. At 1325 hours, the patrol closed the gate and left the site.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2200	While a Lebanese Army vehicle was being moved from the Labbunah position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards the vehicle from its position in Ra's Naqurah for half a minute.
13 July 2013	0130	From its Zar'it barracks position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army positions at Tarbikha and Jabal al-Balat and in the direction of the Ramiya road for half a minute.
14 July 2013	1430	Several explosions were heard within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1530	
17 July 2013	1420	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank, two Hummer vehicles and a Land Rover vehicle moved into the area opposite a Lebanese Army position in Maysat, where 12 soldiers stepped out and opened the gate. The tank crossed the technical fence, positioned itself behind the berm and trained its cannon on Lebanese territory. The enemy soldiers came onto the road that had recently been built. At 1615 hours, three Hummer vehicles, three civilian vehicles and three Defender vehicles arrived at the site. Fifteen soldiers stepped out, crossed the technical fence and reached the area by the tank behind the berm. At 1650 hours, the entire patrol left the site with its vehicles, closed the gate and headed back into occupied territory.
24 July 2013	2320	The Israeli enemy fired three flare shells, one over the Rumaysh gate and two over the Lebanese Army position.
29 July 2013	1830	Several bursts of automatic gunfire were heard within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1930	
30 July 2013	1145	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and two Merkava tanks moved into the Wazzani area, where 13 soldiers stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence with a Merkava tank that positioned itself behind the berm. At 1500 hours the soldiers headed back to the occupied area, with the exception of two Merkava tanks. At 2315 hours, the Merkava tank that had crossed the technical fence headed back to the occupied area, and the gate was closed.
31 July 2013	1500	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Land Rover vehicle and a Hummer vehicle moved into the Wazzani area, where five soldiers and a dog stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence. The patrol left the site at 1600 hours.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 July 2013	2337	From its position in Ra's Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards buoy No. 3 in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters for 15 seconds.
9 July 2013	0600	On the open sea within the territorial waters of occupied Palestine opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli military launch placed a new buoy next to buoy No. 3 and entered some 10 metres into Lebanese territory. The launch then returned to occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July 2013	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1255	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They left at 1310 hours over the sea off Tripoli in the direction of Turkey.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1520 over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Zahlah, Riyaq and Baalbek and then over Zahlah, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Al-Arz (the Cedars) before leaving at 0545 on 2 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. It circled over the sea between Shikka and Tripoli before leaving at 0500 hours on 2 July over the sea off Naqurah.
2 July 2013	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1935 hours over Rumaysh.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, the South, Beirut, Ba'abda, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1355 hours over Rumaysh.
	1140	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Kafr Killa

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1455	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1805 hours over Rumaysh.
	1640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. It circled over Bisharri, Batrun, Shikka, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2115 hours over the sea west of Batrun.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0655 hours on 3 July over Naqurah.
	1825	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2255 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2150	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2320 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
3 July 2013	0525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2125 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over Naqurah.
	1023	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. It circled over Hirmil, Danniyah and Baalbek before leaving at 0730 hours on 4 July over Kafr Killa.
	1445	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2020 over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 July 2013	0530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Naqurah.
	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0015 hours on 5 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0015 hours on 5 July over Naqurah.
5 July 2013	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1555 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0813	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0845 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1210	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1340 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	134[illegible]	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0625 hours on 6 July over Kafr Killa.
	1400	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1735	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1930 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2210	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2315 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 July 2013	0550	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0715 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1245 hours over the sea west of Shikka in the direction of Turkey.
	0850	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1025 hours over Rumaysh.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1310 hours over Rumaysh.
	1410	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Tyre heading northwest before leaving at 1445 hours over the sea west of Shikka in the direction of Turkey.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. It circled over the sea between Jubayl (Byblos) and Shikka before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
	1605	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek and then over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0630 hours on 7 July over Rumaysh.
7 July 2013	0520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and then over the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Rumaysh.
	1810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1410 hours on 8 July over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
8 July 2013	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2240 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1410 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2315	Three Israeli enemy helicopters were seen circling over the sea off Tyre, heading south.
9 July 2013	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1435 hours over Naqurah.
	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1915 hours over Naqurah.
	1050	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1610 hours over Rumaysh.
10 July 2013	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Danniyah, Hirmil, Al-Arz (the Cedars), Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1440 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Rumaysh.
	1745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0345 hours on 11 July over Naqurah.
11 July 2013	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering above Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 July 2013	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1700 hours over Naqurah.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1030 hours on 13 July over Aytarun.
13 July 2013	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2135 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 0920 hours on 14 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 July 2013	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the area west of Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Tyre and Naqurah before leaving at 1645 hours over Naqurah.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Danniyah before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0450 hours on 15 July over Rumaysh.
15 July 2013	0455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1220 hours over Naqurah.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1825 hours over Rumaysh.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2130 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 July 2013	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1920 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1125	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b
17 July 2013	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2020 hours over Naqurah.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah.
18 July 2013	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1855 hours over Rumaysh.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1440 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 July 2013	0330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1255 hours over Rumaysh.
21 July 2013	1100	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and then between Matn and Riyaq before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Iqlim Al-Kharrub and then the South before leaving at 1845 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1350 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
22 July 2013	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah heading north-east. They left at 1035 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Naqurah.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 July 2013	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Naqurah.
	1250	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0635 hours on 24 July over Rumaysh.
24 July 2013	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0030 hours on 25 July over Rumaysh.
25 July 2013	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1950 hours over Naqurah.
	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 0015 hours on 26 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 July 2013	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 July 2013	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Shikka, Tripoli and the sea and then Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 July 2013	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1120 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1430 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1505	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 July 2013	0030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Zahlah and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1905 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Hirmil, Akkar, Danniyah and Tripoli before leaving at 1335 hours over Naqurah.
31 July 2013	0650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and leaving at 0705 hours over the sea west of Shikka in the direction of Turkey.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

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Sixty-eighth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for May 2013. As is seen from the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia continued intensive fire from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia (see annex). As a result, one serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed and another one wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-46612 (E) 130913

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Annex to the letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for May 2013

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
1	1 May	0140-0155	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
2		0320-0322	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
3		0340-0350	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
4		0415-0420	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
5		0810-0815	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
6		1750-1800	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
7		1830-1840	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
8		1950-2000	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle, DShK heavy machine gun	–
9		2030-2040	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
10	2 May	0120-0130	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
11		0125-0140	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
12		0130-0145	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
13		0200-0215	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
14		0530-0540	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
15		0530-0540	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
16		1745-1800	Voskevan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
17		1930-2015	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle, DShK heavy machine gun	–
18		2350-0010	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
19	3 May	0020-0025	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
20		0310-0325	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
21		0330-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
22		0335-0345	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
23		0345-0355	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
24		1920-1925	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
25		2200-2210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
26		2240-2250	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
27		2255-2305	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
28		2315-2320	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
29		2325-2330	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
30		2325-2330	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
31		2340-2355	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
32	4 May	0210-0220	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
33		0220-0230	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
34		0415-0420	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
35		0930-0940	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
36		1300-1330	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
37		2315-2320	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
38	5 May	0005-0018	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
39		0030-0040	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and AK-type assault rifles	–
40		0105-0110	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
41		0115-0120	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
42		0210-0215	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
43		2250-2300	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
44		2310-2340	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
45	6 May	0002-0010	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
46		0100-0110	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
47		0115-0120	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
48		0150-0200	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
49		0150-0200	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
50		0150-0200	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
51		0410-0420	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
52		2200-2210	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
53		2205-2215	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
54		2215-2220	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
55		2330-2335	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
56		2345-0005	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
57	7 May	0005-0010	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
58		0105-0120	Voskepar village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
59		0250-0300	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
60		0350-0400	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
61		2000-2010	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
62		2130-2155	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
63	8 May	0040-0045	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
64		0045-0050	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
65		0200-0205	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
66		0215-0220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
67		0230-0240	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
68		0240-0245	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
69		0715-0725	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
70		1730-1740	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
71		1825-1840	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
72		1855-1910	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
73		2155-2200	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
74		2205-2215	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
75		2210-2220	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM and AK-type assault rifles	–
76		2350-0000	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
77	9 May	0015-0020	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
78		0120-0130	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
79		0130-0140	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
80		0140-0145	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
81		0145-0155	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
82		0350-0355	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
83		0415-0420	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
84		0425-0430	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
85		0820-0840	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
86		1715-1720	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
87		2130-2135	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle and AKM assault rifle	–
88		2140-2145	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
89		2145-2150	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
90		2155-2205	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
91		2200-2220	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
92		2205-2210	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
93		2210-2230	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
94	10 May	0000-0010	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
95		0020-0025	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
96		0040-0055	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
97		0050-0055	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
98		0150-0200	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
99		0150-0205	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
100		0210-0210	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
101		0220-0230	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
102		0230-0235	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
103		0315-0320	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
104		0510-0525	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
105		2300-2320	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
106		2315-2340	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
107		2335-2350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
108	11 May	0025-0045	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
109		0040-0055	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
110		0050-0105	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
111		0127-0140	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
112		0540-0600	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
113		0600-0615	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
114		0605-0625	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
115		1700-1720	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
116		2230-2232	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
117	12 May	0000-0010	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
118		0225-0230	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
119		0420-0450	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
120		0420-0450	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle and AKM assault rifle	–
121		2115-2125	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
122		2320-2340	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
123	13 May	0225-0228	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
124		0355-0400	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
125		2250-2305	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
126		2300-2310	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
127	14 May	0000-0005	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
128		0005-0010	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
129		0010-0020	Berkaber village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
130		0350-0040	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
131		1450-1455	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
132		2020-2040	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
133	15 May	0320-0330	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
134	16 May	0035-0045	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
135		0155-0210	Saryjaly and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
136		0800-0805	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
137		1105-1115	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
138		1215-1220	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
139		1930-2000	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle and DShK heavy machine gun	–
140	17 May	0002-0005	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
141		0150-0230	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
142		1055-1120	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
143		1210-1215	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
144		1310-1315	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
145		1425-1430	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
146		1530-1545	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
147		1855-1900	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
148	18 May	0100-0105	Ashaghy Veyselli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
149		0130-0140	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
150		0400-0405	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
151		0410-0420	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
152		0425-0430	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
153		0505-0510	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
154		0530-0535	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
155		0530-0535	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
156	19 May	0015-0020	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
157		0030-0035	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
158		0100-0115	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
159		0110-0130	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
160		0245-0250	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
161		0440-0445	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
162		0435-0445	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
163		2200-2203	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
164	20 May	0040-0050	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
165		0120-0125	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
166		0130-0135	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
167		0305-0325	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
168	21 May	0045-0055	Berdavan village (Noyemberyan district, Armenia) and Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
169		0110-0125	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
170		0130-0140	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
171		0155-0210	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
172		0220-0225	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
173		2330-2335	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
174		2335-2350	Shirvanly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
175	22 May	0130-0145	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
176		0140-0145	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
177		0145-0150	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
178		0200-0230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
179		1130-1140	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
180		1250-1255	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
181		1450-1500	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AKM assault rifle	–
182	23 May	0110-0120	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
183		0145-0150	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
184		0320-0325	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
185		0320-0325	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
186		1325-1350	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun and AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
187		1433-1445	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
188		1830-1840	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
189		1750-1800	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
190		1955-2000	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
191		2230-2245	Namirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
192		2300-2315	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
193		2310-2320	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
194	24 May	0150-0205	Garakhanbeyli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
195		0200-0210	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
196		0210-0215	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
197		0300-0310	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
198		0305-0315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
199		0310-0315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–

No	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
200		1245-1250	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	DShK heavy machine gun	–
201		1450-1500	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
202		1550-1600	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
203		1828-1835	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
204		1650-1730	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
205		1700-1730	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
206	25 May	0500-0510	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
207		1450-1500	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
208		1455-1515	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
209		2132-2140	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
210	26 May	0045-0105	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
211		0230-0240	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
212		0430-0440	Garagashly and Chemenli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
213		1210-1215	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
214		2130-2135	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
215	27 May	0330-0340	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
216		0435-0445	Javahirli and Garadaghly villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
217		0510-0515	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type and AKM assault rifles	–
218		2150-2200	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
219		1520	North-West of Jerabert village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	Assault rifle	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
220	28 May	1420-1500	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
221		1841-1900	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
222		2020-2040	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
223		2345-0000	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
224	29 May	0155-0200	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
225		0520-0525	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	SVD sniper rifle	–
226		1210-1230	Yarymja and Tezekend villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
227		1235-1255	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
228		1225-1230	Kuropatkino village (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
229		1420-1427	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
230		1440-1505	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
231		1720-1735	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
232		1735-1740	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
233		1820-1840	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle and RPQ-7 rocket propelled grenade	–
234		1823-1832	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
235		2310-2325	Talysh village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan) and Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
236		1830	South-East of Jerabert village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	RPQ-7 rocket propelled grenade	A soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
237	30 May	0100-0125	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
238		1115-1125	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
239		1645-1655	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
240		2200-2205	Shuraabad and Tezekend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM assault rifle	–
241		2350-0005	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
242	31 May	0430-0500	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
243		0440-0450	Gorgan and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
244		0600-0610	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
245		1010-1015	Merzili and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–
246		1325-1340	Orjenekidze village (Krasnoselsk district, Armenia) and Galakend village (Gedabey district, Azerbaijan)	AK-type assault rifle	–

Abbreviations: AK/AKM, Kalashnikov rifle; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD, 7.9 mm sniper weapon; DShK, 12.7 mm machine gun.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 4 September 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, at around 1640 hours on 21 August 2013, in the locality of Malikiyya, 24 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and violated the Blue Line opposite the town of Aytarun, between points B56 and BP25, before leaving the area and returning into occupied territory at 1737 hours.

My Government considers this action to be a blatant violation of my country's sovereignty, and it must be condemned on the basis of the principles and provisions of international law and international norms.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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